

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.

FASHIONS FOR 1866

Universally Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

Double Spring

SKIRTS!

at the

Standard Skirt

W. WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,

sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manufacturers

W. WEST & CO., No. 1 Chambers and 70

and 71 Main streets, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The skirt is really the one thing desired, being equal to all others in every way, and I believe it will be the most popular in Europe."

"The Duplex is the greatest improvement in skirts."

"It gives the most comfortable dress style that remains in appearance."

— "Boston Post."

CAUTION.

Before you buy or examine the house to get the genuine article, it is well to call on J. W. Bradley's, who has the skirt.

W. WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,

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W. WEST & CO., No. 1 Chambers and 70

and 71 Main streets, New York.

WATERING-PLACES.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

IS now ready for the reception of

Mr. A. C. L. R. has arrangements

B. O. D. R. I. N. G :

For two weeks, \$2.00 per day.

Two weeks and over, each

100 days, \$1.00 per week.

Stays, per week, 40c.

Or 10c per day.

M. A. CLARENCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Well-known watering place is now

open for the reception of visitors, having been

leased by the undersigned for a term of years;

greatly enlarged and improved since last season by the addition of new buildings, and numerous

yard and pleasure-grounds. The proprietors are

prepared to offer every convenience and comfort

Our terms will be as follows: For week, \$2.00 per

day; Children and Servants half price.

Stage coach from Jersey to the Springs will

be at the station, and we will call for J. R. Young & Co., who will be in

readiness for all trials.

Prospectors.

No. 2.—One of the proprietors Dr. Birrell being an

excellent physician, visitors can rely on medical

attention when required.

Bedford, Ky., June 1, 1866.

At

the SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MONTROSE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THIS popular summer resort will

open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of

July, 1866.

The undersigned, Dr. Mattie Professor of Sul-

phur, from personal observation and chemical

analysis, has determined that the waters are

of medicinal agents in all classes of a chronic

and visiting the Springs will have an appre-

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At

the WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.'S

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

400 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Office, between Market and Second streets.

Dr. A. W. WHITE,

Physician and Consulting Surgeon.

STEVENS PATENT STEAM PACKING

HAVING purchased the Right for

the above Packing, for the city of Louisville,

and vicinity, and most especially

in the United States, devoted exclusively to

the use of steam, largest and most expen-

sive, for stability, compactness, power,

and durability, we are

desirous of making

some general statement.

A plain statement will be found over the door.

All correspondence, and information, addressed

to "Louisville Journal," Louisville, Ky.

Office, between Market and Second streets.

DR. A. W. WHITE,

Physician and Consulting Surgeon.

Louisville Medical (formerly Dr. Jones') Dispensary,

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET, COR.

Court Place, between Market and Jefferson,

for the cure of special diseases. Primary, Secondary,

and Tertiary, and other diseases.

Dr. WHITE, the author of "The American

Physician," and author of "The American

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORN,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION PARTY OF KENTUCKY.

BENJ. M. POPE, GEN. J. T. BOYLE,
JOHN G. BARRETT, COL. G. C. WHARTON,
CAPT. STEPH. JONES, HON. J. F. ROBINSON,
G. P. DOERKIN, Esq.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
GEN. E. H. HOBSON.

NOW READY.—Our campaign documents are now ready. They should be scattered broadcast over the State. Every voter should understand clearly the issue that is presented for his consideration, and the effect which will be produced upon the State and the country should the citizens of Kentucky, in the approaching election, endorse the distinct principles of secession by electing Duvall. Let us review the proceedings and place the subject in a clear light.

During the consideration of a bill in the Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend a motion so as to authorize the Secretary of War to pay out of the "commutation draft fund" a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars to the loyal owner of each and every slave mustered into the service of the United States during the war, upon proof of loyalty in the said owner and that he sustained the Union cause. Mr. Wilson's amendment was carried in by the decided vote of 30 to 6. Some conversation then took place as to the amount of the commutation fund, when Mr. Creswell stated that it amounts to \$251,123, and that after satisfying the claims of Maryland there would still be about nine millions left to satisfy those of Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Wilson offered a provision to the effect that no money should be paid out until the commissioners appointed under the act of June, 1861, shall have made their final report. This was also agreed to—10 to 13. The bill, as thus amended, was then agreed to. Now, it appears by the majority-roll in the office of the Adjutant-General of Kentucky that there were then about 35,000 colored soldiers mustered into the Federal service from this State. Reducing one third of this number as a fair estimate on the score of *free and loyal*, and omitting fractions, we have about seventeen thousand negroes mustered into service whose owners are entitled to pay, at which the rate named in Mr. Seward's amendment—three hundred dollars each—will amount to over five millions of dollars which should come to Kentucky alone.

The responsive cry from Copperheads and rebels—"vigorous measures"—for a clearing out of this Rump Congress by the laymen who sit in this (the Senate's) a-saying that all men engaged in civil war was not without effect. If published statements are not wholly untrue, Mr. Seward has more than hinted at the possibility of an Executive interference to secure a majority in Congress—*S. Louis Democrat.*

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And Mr. Seward has never suggested or intimated the possibility of any Executive interference, unless in a strictly constitutional way, "to place Southern members in Congress." The St. Louis paper can name no authority for what it really charges. It has no foundation of fact for the assertions it makes. What it utters is its own wild and unscrupulous invention. There is not a circumstance that gives it the least countenance.

The bitter attacks constantly made upon the President are shameful. His political enemies have no right to charge that he has violated the Constitution, or that he contemplates its violation. In regard to the past, they are careful to make their accusations against him, in general terms, conscious, as they are, of their utter inability to point to a solitary measure of his which they can pretend to regard as an infraction of the Constitution. All his interpositions have been in defense of the Constitution; that is, of those of them has been against it. Look at his annual message, look at his veto messages, and you will find him to have been upon all occasions the Constitution's champion, guarding it, so far as he had the power, against the most outrageous aggressions upon it that ever were or ever can be attempted. Whatever else may be alleged against the President, it cannot be said, without a resort to the most outrageous mendacity, that he has broken or tried to break the Constitution.

Andrew Johnson's record, as President, is a proud and noble one. When the South laid down her arms and declared her readiness to resume, under oath, her obligations to the Union, and to go to work for the advancement of its prosperity, the people of the ever-loyal States took it for granted that she would be at once restored to a condition of equality with the North. They could not doubt for a moment the certainty of this result. The Southern States were in a condition of mind to appreciate such magnanimity, or rather justice. If they had been received back in generous and just and well-merited confidence, our country throughout its whole extent would now be prosperous and happy—for more so than before the breaking out of the rebellion. President Johnson was for receiving the Southern States cordially back into the Union, but Congress was against it. The President has been for it ever since. Congress, by the power of numbers, has prevailed. The consequence is that the condition of feeling in the Southern States has been, all the time, waxing in bitterness. There is a vast deal of hate where there should be nothing but friendship, and where there would be nothing else if the President's wise and patriotic policy had been adopted. Let it be adopted now before things get even worse than they are.

And there is the Freedmen's Bureau, from which the President has been trying to relieve the country, but which Congress has fastened upon us for the next two years. Its cost to the country is fearfully enormous. It is appalling. It can be counted only by scores of millions. Such a vast addition to our terrible national debt may well make us tremble at the prospect before us. When the emancipation of the Southern slaves was called for, no one in favor of the policy ever suggested, that, after emancipation, there would be millions of negroes to be supported by our debt-ridden Government. The idea was constantly held out and insisted on that the slaves, if freed, would take care of themselves, that they would find ready employment, practice industry, and rise at once to the full stature of civilized humanity. It is monstrous that we have got such myriads and myriads and myriads of black paupers upon our hands, for the most part idle and vagabond paupers, to extort our substance and greatly increase the rates of taxation by which we are almost crushed to the earth. The negroes will never be of the least account so long as they can look to the Federal Government for support. Whilst we drain our pockets to support them, we make them thereby more and more worthless. We wrong ourselves, and we do an injury to them. The President has done his duty in this matter, done it in a proper and most enlightened spirit, but Congress has rendered his patriotic words and his patriotic action unavailing. A tremendous verdict is yet to be rendered, and it will not be against the President.

The Courier says its Davy friends do like sheep. Do they afford a plentiful supply of the dish that epicures so often call for at the restaurants?

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS to Kentucky Depending Upon the Defeat of the Secession Party.

Very Interesting to Our Loyal Citizens.

Some of the proceedings in the United States Senate on Monday possess very practical and particular interest to the people of Kentucky, and have an intimate connection with the August election. The payment of no less a sum than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, due the loyalty cities of Kentucky, will almost certainly depend upon the defeat at the polls of the Secession party on the 6th of August! Let us review the proceedings and place the subject in a clear light.

During the consideration of a bill in the Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend a motion so as to authorize the Secretary of War to pay out of the "commutation draft fund" a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars to the loyal owner of each and every slave mustered into the service of the United States during the war, upon proof of loyalty in the said owner and that he sustained the Union cause. Mr. Wilson's amendment was carried in by the decided vote of 30 to 6. Some conversation then took place as to the amount of the commutation fund, when Mr. Creswell stated that it amounts to \$251,123, and that after satisfying the claims of Maryland there would still be about nine millions left to satisfy those of Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. Wilson offered a provision to the effect that no money should be paid out until the commissioners appointed under the act of June, 1861, shall have made their final report. This was also agreed to—10 to 13. The bill, as thus amended, was then agreed to. Now, it appears by the majority-roll in the office of the Adjutant-General of Kentucky that there were then about 35,000 colored soldiers mustered into the Federal service from this State. Reducing one third of this number as a fair estimate on the score of *free and loyal*, and omitting fractions, we have about seventeen thousand negroes mustered into service whose owners are entitled to pay, at which the rate named in Mr. Seward's amendment—three hundred dollars each—will amount to over five millions of dollars which should come to Kentucky alone.

Now is the critical moment. Now is the day of salvation or destruction. Now is the time to act—work! Men and brethren, we have done and are doing our duty—will you do yours? Our opponents are moving earth and the other place to revive and re-affirm *secession* in the Union State of Kentucky. We must meet them. We must defeat them. Peace, union, complete reconciliation, all our interests and the interests of the whole country imperatively demand it at our hands.

The responsive cry from Copperheads and rebels—"vigorous measures"—for a clearing out of this Rump Congress by the laymen who sit in this (the Senate's) a-saying that all men engaged in civil war was not without effect. If published statements are not wholly untrue, Mr. Seward has more than hinted at the possibility of an Executive interference to secure a majority in Congress—*S. Louis Democrat.*

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Bear a Venerable Patriarch and Patriot of the War of 1812.

The venerable Isaac Heaton, of Shelbyville, one of the noble few who "have come down to us from a former generation," one of the surviving heroes of the War of 1812, has sent us the following appeal for the Union and General Hobson as its representative in this cause. Listen to the words of the Patriarch and Patriot.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SHELBY AND KENTUCKY.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., July 22, 1865.
Remember these resolutions that were adopted in the last session of the Legislature to sustain the Union and to protect the people of Kentucky, and have an intimate connection with the August election. The payment of no less a sum than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, due the loyalty cities of Kentucky, will almost certainly depend upon the defeat at the polls of the Secession party on the 6th of August! Let us review the proceedings and place the subject in a clear light.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC TEMPLE

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MENSKEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

The great annual drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN; OR, ALL IN THE DOWNS.

William's sailor—Adrian James Marion.

The Performance in connection with a FAVORITE FARCE.

GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE Louisville Gymnastic Association

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1865.

OVER 100 PERFORMERS!

Many FEATS of Daring Strength and Agility

ON THE Horizontal and Parallel Bars,

Hand and Foot Rungs,

Hand and Foot Rings,

Hand and Foot Seats,

